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Spy Controversy

And Summit Meeting

SINCE Russia captured the American pilot who was taking military photographs over her territory, Mr. Khrushchev has been making maximum use of the incident for propaganda purposes.

In Russia, where there is growing evidence of dissatisfaction over low living standards, the Soviet Premier is trying to whip his people into a patriotic fervor so they will continue to support him and to sacrifice for military power.

Abroad, he is accusing us of being the aggressor, and he is again warning nations which have permitted us to maintain bases on their territory that we are leading them into war.

With his foreign propaganda, Mr. Khrushchev hopes to put us and our allies on the defensive at the Paris summit meeting. If we don't accept the communist proposals and the conference is wrecked, he will blame us for the failure.

Our government, in turn, has been combating Mr. Khrushchev's propaganda campaign. It has made these points:

(1) The plane shot down by the Russians was an unarmed civilian craft.

(2) The flight over Soviet territory was not authorized by any top official in Washington.

(3) While the pilot was undoubtedly getting information for one of our intelligence agencies, such spying activities are essential because of Soviet Iron Curtain secrecy, which could enable that country to make a surprise attack on us or other nations.

(4) Even though democratic countries, such as ours, have fewer military secrets than do communist lands, Moscow agents are constantly at work seeking additional information.

(5) President Eisenhower, in 1955, offered to let Russian planes take photographs over U. S. territory if our aircraft could do the same in that country. The "open skies" proposal was turned down by Moscow officials. Their rejection of the plan naturally increased our fear that they had something to hide from us.

The big question as we go to press is this: What will be the final outcome of this debate between Russia and the United States on the scheduled summit meeting and on world peace in general?

Meanwhile, there is the personal tragedy of the captured pilot. Mr. Khrushchev has said that he may be tried as a spy. Our government will unquestionably do everything it possibly can in the effort to obtain his release.



Khrushchev



THE PATRICK HENRY, our Navy's second rocket-firing atomic submarine

Years of Rapid Change

A Review of Events: 1945-1960

Following is the first of 2 articles that summarize important developments since World War II. This week we focus attention on events inside the United States. Next week's paper will deal with the international scene. To provide space for the special roundups, we are omitting various features which ordinarily appear.

These reviews will prove useful to students for examination purposes, and for a clearer understanding of today's issues and problems.

SELDOM if ever before has mankind seen so many swift changes as in the 15 years since World War II. Commercial jet air travel and atomic-electric power plants have become realities during this period. The United States and Russia have made begin-

nings in space exploration. The television industry, begun within the lifetimes of today's high school students, now exerts tremendous influence.

Our federal Union has added 2 states and has grown rapidly in population. U. S. production and earnings are far higher at present than in the mid-1940's. Tough problems—political, social, and economic—have arisen. But, for the average American, standards of living have gone higher and higher.

NEW STATES

Alaska became our 49th state—and the first new one since 1912—on January 3, 1959. Formal admission of Hawaii as No. 50 occurred some months later, August 21.

With these additions, area covered by the federal Union reached a total of 3,615,210 square miles.

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Taking a Look at Turkish Troubles

Political Struggles for Power Endangering Democracy In Allied Nation

In Turkey, as in Korea, student demonstrators have been demanding more freedom from their government. A happy outcome of the dispute is important. This Mideast land has been a strongly anti-communist U. S. ally, and we want her to remain one. Here is the story of Turkish troubles in making democracy work, and how they came about.

THAT Turkey has been able to build a republic over the past 40 years is in itself a miracle. Sternly ruled by sultans of the old Ottoman Empire for some 6 centuries, the Turks had limited opportunities to learn the methods of free government.

Yet the Turks did finally end rule by sultans in a rebellion at the end of World War I. They were led by Kemal Ataturk (an army officer also called Mustapha Kemal). He became President of the new Turkish Republic in 1923.

President Ataturk—delaying democracy and acting dictatorially—set out ambitiously to modernize his country of poor, mostly uneducated farmers. He raised educational standards by building many additional schools. He set up health programs with more doctors and hospitals.

The Turkish leader also greatly increased the number of factories in the nation. He organized banks and co-operative agencies to help both industry and agriculture. He separated church and state by ending government rule that sultans had exercised over the Moslem religion—the faith of more than 9 of every 10 Turks.

He urged his people to adopt western ways. He banned old traditions—the red, round cap (fez) worn by men; and the veil, worn by Moslem women to hide their faces in public. Thus did Kemal Ataturk lay the foundation for modern Turkey.

Lying partly in Europe and mostly in Asia, Turkey today is a land of 26,000,000 people. Its area of 296,185 square miles is almost that of Texas and South Carolina together.

Agriculture is still the chief occupation, and many farmers still do their work by hand or with ox-drawn wooden plows. However, up-to-date methods are gradually replacing the old ways under programs started by Mr. Ataturk and carried on since. Tobacco, cotton, fruits, and wool from Angora goats are important products.

Factories continue to be built in increasing numbers. They refine sugar, pack other foods, turn out textiles,

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Postwar America

(Continued from page 1)

Last July 4, our national flag received a 49th star, representing Alaska. The 50th, for Hawaii, will be added on the same date in 1960.

Eight years ago, Puerto Rico became a "commonwealth," practically self-governing in local matters.

MORE PEOPLE

Present population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, according to Census Bureau estimates, is over 180,200,000. In 1945, the same areas had approximately 140,500,000. Thus there has been a 28% increase.

Since it provides an expanding market for goods and services, population growth helps to keep America prosperous. But, at the same time, serious problems are created. There are big difficulties in meeting the need for more schools, hospitals, highways, recreation facilities, and so on.

In general, the Pacific and Rocky Mountain regions are gaining much faster than other parts of America. For these sections, the average population increase since 1950 has been nearly twice as great as for the entire country.

Another important trend is the movement from farm to city. Farm families now make up only about 12% of our population, compared to 18% in 1945.

In thickly settled areas, suburban communities are growing many times as rapidly as are the central portions of the cities.

GOVERNMENT

The 15 years since World War II have seen important changes in U. S. governmental "machinery."

Atomic agency. A 5-man Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established by Congress in 1946 to supervise production of nuclear weapons and harnessing of the atom for peacetime purposes. Previously, atomic development was in Army hands. Present AEC Chairman is John McCone.

Defense Department, headed by a Cabinet-rank Secretary, was created by stages in the late 1940's to replace the War and Navy Departments. Its 3 major branches—for Army, Navy, and Air Force—are today called "departments," but the men who direct them are not full-fledged Cabinet officers.

Secretary Thomas S. Gates, Jr., is now in charge of the Defense Department as a whole.

Welfare group. A Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)—headed by a Cabinet-rank Secretary—was created in 1953. Its tasks include running the social security system. This department grew from an organization known as the Federal Security Agency, whose chief did not hold full Cabinet rank. Present Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is Arthur Flemming.

Sky explorers. A National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed in 1958 to supervise non-military space projects. So far, it has relied heavily on the armed



(1) Truman



(2) Dewey



(3) Barkley



(4) Stevenson

HISTORY MAKERS: (1) Harry Truman, President from 1945 to 1953, and a leading figure in the Democratic Party since then. (2) Thomas Dewey, a former New York governor; losing GOP Presidential contender in 1944 and 1948. (3) Alben Barkley, prominent Democratic senator from Kentucky, and Vice President from 1949 to 1953. (4) Adlai Stevenson, a former Illinois governor; unsuccessful Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956 election races.



(1) Thurmond



(2) Wallace



(3) Eisenhower



(4) Nixon

(1) **SENATOR STROM THURMOND** of South Carolina, who ran for the Presidency as a "States Rights Democrat" in 1948. (2) **Henry Wallace**, Cabinet member under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, Vice President from 1941 to 1945, and Progressive Party Presidential contender in 1948. (3) **Dwight Eisenhower**, World War II hero; President of the United States since 1953. (4) **Richard Nixon**, Vice President since 1953, also the probable GOP Presidential candidate this year.



(1) Johnson



(2) Dirksen



(3) Kefauver



(4) Taft

(1) **LYNDON JOHNSON** of Texas, Senate Democratic leader since 1953. (2) **Everett Dirksen** of Illinois, Senate Republican leader since early last year. (3) **Senator Estes Kefauver** of Tennessee, who twice sought the Democratic Presidential nomination, and was Vice Presidential candidate in 1956. (4) **Robert Taft**, Ohio senator from 1939 until his death in 1953. He was a powerful GOP leader, but failed in 3 attempts to become the party's Presidential nominee.

forces, since they developed the rockets now used for launching earth satellites and similar vehicles.

Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), created by a 1958 act of Congress, replaced certain other governmental units in the fields of air safety and traffic control. (An older group, the Civil Aeronautics Board, regulates airlines in such matters as passenger fares; and it shares responsibility with FAA in the safety field.)

Constitution. One amendment, the 22nd, has been added to our Constitution during the postwar period. Adopted in 1951, it provides that "no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice."

POLITICS

After 12 years, 1 month, and 8 days as President, Franklin Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945, a few months before the end of the global conflict. He was succeeded by Harry Truman, who had become Vice President on January 20 of the same year. There were Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress at that time.

National elections since World War II have resulted as follows:

1946: Republican Congress.

1948: Mr. Truman and Alben Bark-

ley, Democrats, elected President and Vice President. Democratic Congress. Losing GOP Presidential candidate: Thomas Dewey.

1950: Democratic Congress.

1952: Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, Republicans, chosen President and Vice President. GOP Congress.

1954: Democratic Congress.

1956: Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon re-elected. Democratic Congress. Unsuccessful Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956: Adlai Stevenson.

1958: Democratic Congress.

SUPREME COURT

America's highest judicial body received much criticism during the 1950's. Among other things, the 9 justices were accused of making decisions which gave the federal government too much power at the expense of our states. Defenders of the Court insisted that its rulings were in line with the Constitution.

Head of the Supreme Court at the close of World War II was Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of New York. Mr. Stone died in 1946, and President Truman named Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky to replace him. After Mr.

Vinson's death in 1953, President Eisenhower appointed the present Chief Justice—Earl Warren of California.

DEFENSE

Manpower. Rapid demobilization after World War II cut the size of our armed forces from 12,300,000 men and women in 1945 to about 1,500,000 in 1947. The Korean War, which began in 1950, required a speedy build-up—to about 3,670,000 in 1952. This conflict ended in 1953, and military manpower declined. U. S. soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines now total about 2,500,000.

The World War II Selective Service program ended early in 1947. Because of continuing international strife, though, Congress enacted a peacetime draft law in 1948. Draft measures of one kind or another have been in effect ever since.

Weapons have undergone tremendous changes since World War II. Very few jet planes were used by any nation in that conflict; now they are the standard type of combat aircraft. The Strategic Air Command of the U. S. Air Force removed its last piston-driven bomber from active service in February 1959.

America tested the world's first atomic bomb on July 16, 1945—and a still more powerful weapon, the hydrogen bomb, in 1952.

Our first atom-powered submarine—*Nautilus*—went to sea 5 years ago. By late last month there were 9 such vessels in actual service with the Navy, while numerous others were in varying stages of construction and testing.

Both sides in World War II used certain types of rockets—forerunners of today's powerful military missiles. By now, the United States—as well as the Soviet Union—possesses combat-ready rockets that can span oceans or continents, carrying nuclear bombs.

In Congress and elsewhere there has been continuing debate on whether our country—in view of the threats posed by Russia and Red China—is maintaining and developing strong enough defense forces.

SCIENCE & EDUCATION

The United States took part in the International Geophysical Year (IGY), which extended from July 1957 through December 1958. During this period, scientists from nearly all countries worked together to make intensive studies of the earth, sun, and space.

Launching of U. S. and Soviet earth satellites began during the IGY. Russia won an important propaganda victory when she sent the first of these vehicles into orbit on October 4, 1957. Since that date, America and the Soviet Union both have chalked up significant space-exploration achievements.

The United States—as we go to press—has put 18 satellites into orbit around the earth, and 2 around the sun. Russia has launched 4 earth satellites (including 1 whose path extends beyond the moon), has scored 1 "direct hit" on the moon, and has sent 1 rocket into orbit around the sun.

In general, Soviet space vehicles have carried much heavier "payloads"—or cargoes of instruments—than ours; but many scientists believe that

America's satellites have done a better job than Russia's in gathering information from beyond the atmosphere.

Schools in spotlight. With the Soviet Union challenging U. S. world leadership in science and technology, much attention has been focused on our nation's need for training more and more scientists and engineers. Also, it is pointed out, we must help young citizens acquire better understanding of current economic and political issues.

In 1958, Congress passed an education measure calling for Uncle Sam to furnish nearly a billion dollars over a 7-year period. Among other things, it provides loans for numerous college students. Debate continues as to whether the U. S. government should go still further, and set up large-scale programs to help the states and communities build new schools and pay teachers' salaries.

Though people are divided over the question of federal financial aid, there is general agreement that our swift population growth has put a big burden on schools throughout the country. Public elementary and high schools now have about 35,286,000 pupils, compared to 23,300,000 in 1946.

SPENDING & TAXES

Annual outlays by the U. S. government have ranged from a low of 33 billion dollars (for the year ending June 30, 1948) to a postwar high of 80.7 billion (for the year ending June 30, 1959). The present annual rate of spending is not very far below the peak figure just mentioned.

Defense accounts for approximately half of all federal outlays, and taxes on individual incomes provide more than half of Uncle Sam's revenue.

Our national debt, which was 269.5 billion dollars in 1946, now stands at 288.7 billion.

State and local government expenses have risen sharply. The states, for example, spent a total of 32 billion dollars in 1959, compared to 7.3 billion in 1946.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

World developments exert great influence on the political scene here in America. **Overseas aid** (discussed in next week's international roundup article) is a continuing subject of debate and discussion in Congress and elsewhere.

Commerce is another. Our trade with foreign countries has grown rapidly since World War II. During nearly all the postwar period, U. S. exports have been considerably greater than imports. Figures made public a short time ago, however, show that while we still exported more goods to foreign lands than we imported from them, our 1959 purchases of goods and services combined were a trifle higher than sales. (Services include such items as shipment of our products on foreign vessels.)

American purchases of foreign goods and services last year totaled 23.47 billion dollars, while sales amounted to 23.34 billion.

Should the U. S. government take steps to curb the growing sales of foreign goods in this country? Many people advocate doing so in order to protect American labor and industry against competition from foreigners whose wage standards are lower than ours. Other Americans say that we should—in the interests of world pros-

perity and peace—encourage foreign sales in the United States and make more vigorous efforts to sell our own products abroad.

Tariffs. For many years, U. S. foreign trade has operated under a *reciprocal trade law*, which lets the President—within limits—decide how high our tariff rates are to be. The program was first set up in 1934, and Congress has renewed it from time to time—generally after much debate. The most recent renewal, effective until June 1962, occurred 2 years ago.

Immigration. Several hundred thousand refugees—principally European—have entered America since the mid-1940's. People who came soon after World War II were those who had been made homeless in that conflict. Later, we received many from behind the Iron Curtain. Thousands of Hungarians came here after their country's unsuccessful 1956 revolt against Soviet domination.

Congress has sometimes enacted special emergency legislation—temporary in nature—for admission of refugees. But our basic immigration law at present is the "Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952," more commonly known as the "McCarran-Walter Act." Its provisions continue in effect year after year unless Congress changes them.

This 1952 law continues a *national origins quota* policy that had been established much earlier—during the

1920's. It admits limited numbers of immigrants from various countries, according to the sizes of the different nationality groups in America at the time of the 1920 census. About 155,000 "quota immigrants" may enter the United States each year. Various groups—Latin Americans for instance—aren't restricted by quotas. They may enter our country in unlimited numbers if they can fulfill certain other requirements.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to authorize a big increase in the annual number of quota immigrants that our country accepts. This is a highly controversial issue, and it remains to be seen what action the lawmakers will take.

PRODUCTION & INCOME

Despite a few slumps, *growth* has been the main trend of our national economy since World War II. We produced 51% more goods and services in 1959 than in 1946.

The average U. S. income per person (after payment of taxes) in 1946 was \$1,136. By last year it had risen about 66%, to an estimated \$1,891. However, living costs rose 49% during the same period, and thus price increases swallowed much of our gain.

Stock market. Prices of stocks—representing shares of ownership in business corporations—have climbed rapidly during the postwar years.

There have been setbacks, such as the one occurring within the last few months, but the general movement has been sharply upward. As a result, many new buyers have been induced to enter the market. A 1952 survey showed 6,490,000 U. S. stockholders, whereas the present number is estimated at 13,000,000.

POWER & RESOURCES

Natural resources are used at an ever-increasing rate by America's growing population. Water supply, for example, is becoming a bigger and bigger problem in many areas. U. S. consumption of petroleum products rose 77% between 1947 and last year. We used 2½ times as much electricity in 1958 as in 1945.

Nuclear energy. Eventually, much of our electric power will be generated by the atom. This nation's first big commercial atomic-electric plant—at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh—began operation in December 1957. A second one—Dresden Station—recently started furnishing part of the electricity used in and near Chicago. Six other large plants are under construction.

Sea trials of the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship—America's *N. S. Savannah*—are to begin this year.

Offshore oil. In 1953, Congress gave up federal claims to some rich under-sea petroleum deposits near the U. S. coast line. The states were thus to gain undisputed possession of the "submerged" oil fields within their seaward boundaries. Disagreements have continued in certain cases as to how far from shore these boundaries lie.

St. Lawrence Seaway. A joint U. S.-Canadian enterprise to deepen channels from the Atlantic Ocean into the Great Lakes was begun in 1954. The new Seaway was opened to large ocean vessels in April 1959. This project involved construction of huge dams, which furnish hydroelectric power.

River development. Work continues on the harnessing of America's rivers for many purposes, including irrigation, navigation, and electric power output. Some of the undertakings—such as huge Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River, in Arizona—are being handled by our federal government. In other cases, state and local agencies are in charge. Still other projects—one along Hells Canyon in the Pacific Northwest, for example—are in private hands.

COMMUNICATION

An entire new industry—television—has arisen since World War II. In a 1947 article, this newspaper commented that the United States had a total of 9 TV stations and only a few thousand home receivers. By the end of last year there were 565 stations, serving about 58,200,000 receiving sets.

Another industry—that of the airlines—has grown with amazing speed. Commercial planes in the United States handled nearly 5 times as much passenger traffic in 1959 as in 1946.

Jet-prop airliners (whose propellers are run by jet turbines instead of pistons) were introduced in this country 5 years ago, and the much faster propellerless jets began commercial service on U. S. lines in 1958.

Television and the airplane, along
(Continued on page 4)



(1) McClellan



(2) Rayburn



(3) Martin



(4) Halleck

PROMINENT LEADERS: (1) John McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, head of special Senate committee that has investigated racketeering in labor and industry. (2) Sam Rayburn of Texas, House Speaker in all Democratically controlled Congresses since 1940. (3) Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, former House GOP leader, and Speaker in 2 Republican-controlled Congresses. (4) Charles Halleck of Indiana, who replaced Mr. Martin as the House GOP leader early last year.



(1) McCarthy



(2) Hiss



(3) Oppenheimer



(4) Von Braun

(1) SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY, Wisconsin Republican, who charged that communists influenced the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. (2) Alger Hiss, who served prison term (1951-54) for perjury in connection with Red probe. (3) Scientist Robert Oppenheimer. Dispute arose when he was called a "security risk" and dropped, in 1953, as an Atomic Energy Commission adviser. (4) Wernher von Braun, German-born scientist, now an outstanding U. S. expert on rockets.



(1) Stone



(2) Vinson



(3) Warren



(4) MacArthur

(1) CHIEF JUSTICE Harlan F. Stone of New York headed U. S. Supreme Court from 1941 to 1946. (2) Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky was the next Chief Justice, serving until 1953. (3) Earl Warren of California now heads the Court. (4) General Douglas MacArthur, a U. S. World War II hero, and leader of UN forces in Korea (1950-51). He was center of dispute in 1951 when President Truman removed him from command. The 2 men disagreed over war policies.

Postwar America

(Continued from page 3)

with other means of communication and travel, are helping to bring the different sections of America closer together.

FARMING

According to President Eisenhower, "there has been more change in agriculture within the lifetimes of men now living than in the previous 2,000 years." Main result: Farmers can produce bigger crops with less work.

In fact, they now pile up great surpluses, despite U. S. government efforts to control the output of various items such as cotton and grain. During much of the period since World War II, overproduction has tended to hold farm prices down.

In seeking to deal with surpluses and low farm prices during recent years, the federal government has taken action along several fronts. In the first place, it has acquired and stored surplus items in order to keep them off the market. Uncle Sam now has more than 9 billion dollars invested in such products—mainly wheat, corn, and cotton.

Moreover, with respect to various surplus crops, the government carries out compulsory acreage reduction programs. These are put into effect if approved by two-thirds of the farmers who raise the items involved.

There has been another program—generally known as the "soil bank"—under which the farmers receive federal payments if they voluntarily withdraw land from crop production.

Meanwhile, the government seeks to protect farmers' incomes by supporting—or guaranteeing—the prices of major farm commodities. It guarantees that the producer will receive a certain per cent of parity for his crop. Parity represents a price level that is said to give farmers a fair income in comparison with their living costs. It goes up and down as farmers' expenses rise and fall.

There is general agreement that the nation needs to find better ways of handling its farm problems, but lawmakers are in dispute as to the exact type of program required.

Living conditions on the farm have undergone a big change since World War II. For example, only 54% of the nation's farms were receiving commercial electric power in 1946, whereas 96% were receiving it last year.

LABOR

The year 1946 was a period of unrest. The United States was shifting from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Problems growing out of this change led to labor-management conflicts. Work stoppages in practically every big American industry resulted.

Taft-Hartley. Over President Truman's veto, Congress passed the "Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947," generally known as the "Taft-Hartley Act." This measure put a number of restrictions on unions. It has, for the most part, been opposed by labor leaders and favored by businessmen.

One of the major Taft-Hartley provisions was a ban on the *closed shop*—a system under which employers agree to employ only union members.

The *union shop*—an arrangement

under which new employees must join the union within a certain length of time after being hired—is not forbidden by the Taft-Hartley Act. However, it is banned by so-called "right-to-work" laws in more than a third of our states. In defense of these laws, it is said that no person should be denied the right to work because he doesn't belong to a union. Critics reply that, if a majority of workers in a plant belong to a union, a minority should not be able to stand aside and still benefit from the efforts of the organized workers.

Merger. A big news event of 1955 was the merger of our nation's 2 largest labor groups—the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Con-

that steps are being taken to clean up the situation. They also argue that certain unscrupulous employers, as well as dishonest labor leaders, are to blame for such abuses as do exist.

Last year Congress enacted a law (the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959) which, according to its supporters, will help curb racketeering. Critics say it contains restrictions that will hamper the activities of law-abiding unions.

Steel dispute. A 116-day strike, beginning in July 1959, was the longest work stoppage in the history of the American steel industry. In November, workers were sent back to their jobs by a federal court order, issued under provisions of the Taft-

clared that the Constitution prohibits racial segregation in public schools. Until then, more than a third of the states had maintained separate schools for white and Negro pupils.

After the decision, certain states immediately began to *integrate*—or merge—their white and Negro school systems. Others bitterly denounced the Court, and are resisting the anti-segregation decree.

Voting. In 1957, Congress passed a law to prohibit all persons—including state and local officials—from interfering with anyone's voting rights. The U. S. Attorney General can seek federal court action against alleged violators. A second law, signed by President Eisenhower this month, gives the courts additional powers for enforcement of the 1957 act.

Both measures are intended to protect voting rights of Negroes and members of other minorities who, in some cases, have been barred from the polls. Opponents argue that civil rights problems, generally speaking, should be left in state and local hands. Supporters say that the federal government has important responsibilities in this field, along with the communities and states.

WELFARE

Social security. The social security retirement program which was established during the 1930's has been expanded on various occasions, so that it now covers nearly all "gainfully employed" Americans. Workers and employers make regular contributions into a fund that eventually provides retirement benefits for the workers and their dependents.

A highly controversial question is whether or not a health-insurance program for the aged should be added to the social security system.

Housing, just after the close of World War II, was often mentioned as America's "No. 1 problem." Servicemen—returning to civilian life—were eager to establish homes of their own, and there weren't enough houses and apartments to go around.

Millions of dwellings have been built since that time, and the housing situation has greatly improved. Even so, numerous families still live in crowded and unhealthy surroundings.

The federal government has helped many veterans and other people to obtain loans for home-building purposes. In addition, it gives local communities financial help on slum-clearance programs, and on the construction and operation of housing projects for low-income families.

Health. Leading causes of death in the United States are (1) diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and (2) cancer. Doctors and medical scientists are making progress toward bringing these illnesses under control, but much remains to be done. Modern drugs, meanwhile, have substantially reduced the death tolls of certain diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Ray-producing substances known as *radioisotopes*, which our atomic laboratories turn out in great quantities, have become extremely valuable as tools for medical research and treatment.

Dr. Jonas Salk's anti-polio vaccine, pronounced effective in 1955, has been administered with success to millions of children and young adults.

Privately operated health-insurance programs have grown rapidly since World War II. By 1959, these were



(1) Gates



(2) Herter



(3) Salk



(4) Benson

MEN AND EVENTS: (1) Thomas Gates, Jr., succeeded Neil McElroy as Defense Secretary in 1959. (2) Christian Herter succeeded the late John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State in that same year. (3) Dr. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine that was pronounced effective against polio in 1955. (4) Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture throughout President Eisenhower's Administration. His policies in dealing with the nation's farm problems have caused much dispute.



(1) Meany



(2) Reuther



(3) Hoffa



(4) Rockefeller

(1) **GEORGE MEANY**, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. (2) Another prominent labor chief, Walter Reuther, head of United Automobile Workers and a vice-president of AFL-CIO. (3) **JAMES HOFFA**—leader of Teamsters union, which was expelled from AFL-CIO because of "racketeering" charges. (4) New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, a possible GOP Presidential nominee, though he says he isn't seeking the post.



(1) Kennedy



(2) Humphrey



(3) Symington



(4) Morse

FOUR SENATORS who are trying for the Democratic Presidential nomination: (1) John Kennedy of Massachusetts, (2) Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, (3) Stuart Symington of Missouri, and (4) Wayne Morse of Oregon. Senator Morse, once a Republican, quit the GOP in 1952 and later joined the Democrats. (Adlai Stevenson and Senator Lyndon Johnson, shown on page 2, are mentioned as possible Democratic candidates, but neither has announced himself as a contender.)

gress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The combined AFL-CIO—headed by George Meany—has approximately 12,670,000 members.

Racketeering in labor and industry. Early in 1957, a congressional committee headed by Senator John McClellan of Arkansas began probing the influence of racketeers on unions and employers. Largely as a result of this committee's disclosures, the powerful Brotherhood of Teamsters—a union that includes truck drivers and other transport workers—was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957.

Responsible union officials say that a relatively small minority of the nation's unions are racket-infested, and

Hartley Act. A settlement between employers and the United Steelworkers union was reached in January 1960.

"Automation." This comparatively new word refers to a major trend in American industry. Defined as simply as possible, it means the use of machines to run and regulate other machines. Automation cuts down on the number of workers needed for certain types of factory and office jobs, but it creates a big demand for skilled technicians—especially in electronics.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Segregation. On May 17, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously de-

giving some degree of protection to more than 123,000,000 Americans—who, by paying regular fees, receive coverage for at least part of their medical expenses. As mentioned in the section dealing with social security, there is now much controversy over proposals to create a public health-insurance system of one kind or another.

LOYALTY ISSUE

Postwar struggles with Russia soon led to grave concern about the activities of communists in America. Loyalty became an important political issue. During President Truman's Administration, the GOP insisted that Democrats were far too soft toward communists at home and abroad. It was charged that many Reds had worked their way into key governmental positions.

Democrats replied that Mr. Truman and his aides had: (1) set up a loyalty program to weed subversives out of the government; (2) prosecuted U. S. Communist Party bosses in court; and (3) assumed leadership in the free world's struggle against international communism.

Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin (who died in 1957) was prominent among Republicans who charged that there were numerous Reds in the government under President Truman. Later, he launched similar attacks against the Eisenhower Administration, thus causing a quarrel within his own party. Senator McCarthy's opponents insisted that his accusations were false and reckless, while friends viewed him as an outstanding fighter against communism.

CRIME

Information compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shows that yearly totals of serious crimes have been increasing at a much faster rate than has our population. Latest available figures also indicate that arrests for serious offenses are increasing about 4½ times as rapidly among persons under 18 as in higher age groups.

Facts of this kind, along with such events as the television-quiz scandals which were uncovered last year, cause many observers to feel that there has been a dangerous decline in national standards of ethics and conduct.

IN CONCLUSION

For America, the period since World War II has been a time of swift expansion and growth—with respect to population, production, and earnings. We in the United States have raised our material living standards to heights never before equaled in the history of mankind.

Are we, though, devoting too much attention to luxury and amusement—while the Soviet Union makes strenuous efforts to overtake us in military and industrial power? This question worries a great many people, and is a subject of much debate.

—By TOM MYER

A new 153-page book entitled "1960 United States Aircraft, Missiles, and Spacecraft" is available from the National Aviation Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price of the well-illustrated, paper-bound volume is \$1.



TURKEY lies both in Europe and Asia. Marmara Sea, together with Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, separates land areas.

Turkish Politics

(Concluded from page 1)

shoes, and cement. There is a growing iron and steel industry. Turkey is among the world's biggest producers of chromium, and also has copper, iron, and coal.

Serious economic problems remain, however. Wages are low, prices are high, and many Turks are very poor. Far more schools, especially in lower grades, are needed. Probably more than half of all Turks still cannot read.

Nevertheless, the universities are turning out a number of well-educated, determined youths. They were leaders of the recent demonstrations for more democracy.

Rule by the people was sharply held in check during the republic's years under President Ataturk. He felt the Turks were not then ready for complete democracy. He gave the ballot to women, as well as men, but he permitted them to vote only for candidates from a single party—his Republican People's Party. He held the real power to govern.

Mr. Ataturk died in 1938, and Ismet Inonu became President. Under the new leader's more moderate policies, a second political group—the Democratic Party—was permitted to organize in 1946.

In 1950, the Turkish Democrats won a smashing election victory. Their leader, Celal Bayer, was chosen President, and Adnan Menderes became Prime Minister. He is the chief executive now; in the past, the President has run the government. Either may do so, depending on backing he can obtain from the legislature.

The defeated Mr. Inonu stepped out of office graciously, just as a U. S. President leaves office after he has lost a national election. There was great enthusiasm at that time among the Turkish people. Many believed that the 2-party system had come to stay.

Serious trouble developed by 1954. Democracy was not operating as expected. Premier Menderes, as chief executive, was accused by opponents

of acting dictatorially to re-establish 1-party rule.

To check criticism, Mr. Menderes took over control of the press. He now limits what may be printed under laws given him by his Democratic Party's big majority in the Turkish 1-house legislature—the Grand National Assembly.

Since 1954, it is estimated that at least 800 newspaper editors and writers have been arrested. Some have been jailed; others have paid fines for printing stories the government didn't like. Even reporting debates in the legislature is forbidden if the discussions are "offensive" to the administration.

While checking freedom of the press, a basic right in a democracy, the Menderes government has also acted to lessen unwelcome political activity. Parties may organize meetings only in periods before elections—a restriction that minority groups resent. Police are authorized to fire on "unlawful" public meetings of parties.

Mr. Menderes has acted further to keep down opposition by limiting freedom of speech. One political critic was sent to jail for 14 months last winter. He had charged that members of the Democratic Party were being used as "tools of a tyrant."

Big target of the government has been former President Inonu, leader of the Republican minority. He has charged that the Menderes administration has been using U. S. aid (over 2 billion dollars since 1948) and other foreign assistance for political purposes rather than for solving serious economic problems.

Last month, Mr. Inonu set out on a political speech-making tour. He was ordered by the government—acting through the army—to end his trip. Although the army has supported Prime Minister Menderes so far, 3 officers resigned in protest over the order. In a second decision, Mr. Inonu was barred from the legislature for a certain period.

The Menderes Democrats also set up a new legislative commission to investigate "illegal activities" charged to the Republicans. This investiga-

tion could be aimed at ending completely all opposition to 1-party rule by the Democrats.

Resentment over the limitations in government set off the student demonstrations. Thousands of them marched in the streets of Ankara, the capital (population 453,000); and in Istanbul, the biggest Turkish city (population 1,215,000). Police and troops were used to stop the demonstrators, and student leaders were arrested.

For the U. S., the political disputes have been disturbing, since Turkey holds an important place in the free world's system of defenses.

Turkey belongs to NATO, the anti-communist defense group to protect Europe. U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter—along with representatives of other member nations—was attending a NATO meeting in Istanbul during the recent demonstrations.

That country also belongs to the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) with Britain, Iran, and Pakistan—and the U. S. as an advisory member. Its purpose is to shield northern areas of the Middle East from communist attack.

Turkey has valuable defense bases. She maintains a radar station to watch for unfriendly Russian movements. She has agreed to installation of a U. S.-NATO missile base.

The Turks have a well-trained army of over 400,000 men. It keeps guard along the Turkish-Russian frontier. It also protects Turkey's Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits. Russia would like to control these straits, for they are part of the only route between Soviet Black Sea ports and the Mediterranean (see map).

Although the 2 Turkish political parties oppose each other on national issues, both support cooperation with the western world. Officially, the U. S. is keeping out of the political quarrel. Unofficially, it is believed we have privately expressed the hope that Turkey will lift her restrictions on democracy.

The U. S. and other free nations would be more at ease if Turkey, a valued ally, could end her political troubles.

—By TOM HAWKINS

The Story of the Week

Bitter Political Foes—Menderes and Inonu

The 2 men who lead the chief opposing groups in strife-torn Turkey (see page 1 story) are Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and former President Ismet Inonu.

Prime Minister Menderes is often called "Adnan the Builder" by the Turks because of the many construction projects he has launched during his stay in office. But he is also branded as a "dictator" by his opponents, who accuse him of ruthlessly smashing all opposition to his government. His supporters deny these charges, arguing that he is relaxing controls as fast as conditions inside Turkey permit.

Mr. Menderes, 61, studied law and agriculture as a young man and has helped introduce many new farming ideas to his country. He joined the new government of Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, in the 1920's. In 1946, Mr. Menderes helped organize the Democratic Party, which won a sweeping victory at the polls 4 years later. The Democrats have been in control ever since.

"The Old Soldier," is the name affectionately used by many Turks when referring to 75-year-old Ismet Inonu. The long-time leader of the opposition Republican People's Party is now desperately striving for a return to power despite his advanced age.

Mr. Inonu was trained in a military



Menderes

Inonu

career, and served his country at home and abroad in numerous campaigns. In the 1920's, he helped Kemal Ataturk organize the present-day Turkish Republic. He succeeded Mr. Ataturk as President of Turkey in 1938—a post he held until the Democratic victory 12 years later.

Heated Debate on Two Opposing Health Plans

Congress is now debating 2 major health plans for older citizens. One is supported by a majority of Democrats and would be paid for by a slight increase in social security taxes. The other is advocated by the Eisenhower Administration and would be paid for jointly by the federal government and individual states.

Administration supporters argue: "The White House plan is completely voluntary, for it permits individuals of 65 or older to choose between joining the program or taking out a private health insurance policy. The federal government and the states would contribute up to \$60 a year for the private policy, or pay 80% of all yearly medical bills amounting to more than \$250 (\$400 for a couple).

"The Democratic measure, on the other hand, would place the health program under the social security pro-



MOBILE TELEPHONE BUS in Chicago. It's designed for use at conventions and public events that may require special service. The bus carries 15 phones. There are 10 radio-telephone channels, plus a public address system for speeches.

gram, which is already costing Americans a great deal of money. Hence, all persons covered by social security would be required to contribute whether or not they wanted to join the health plan."

Supporters of the Democratic health measure contend: "Under the Administration program, older citizens would have to pay \$24 a year to join, and then they would be required to shoulder large medical bills themselves before being eligible for any benefits. Relatively few senior Americans have sufficient funds to meet such payments, so many would undoubtedly stay out of the plan."

"Though all persons covered by social security would be required to pay the additional tax on earnings (it would probably amount to 1/2 cent on each dollar of income up to \$4,800 a year), no one would be compelled to join the medical care program. Persons could choose to accept higher retirement payments instead. But most of them would want health insurance."

Latest Step Toward Banning Nuclear Tests

Another milestone has been reached in the long and tortuous efforts to achieve a global ban on nuclear weapons tests. Not long ago, Moscow unexpectedly agreed to a western proposal to conduct a number of underground nuclear experiments for the purpose of working out a plan to detect such explosions.

Last week, scientists from both sides began discussions at Geneva, Switzerland, to make arrangements for holding the joint western-Soviet underground tests. If a final agreement can be reached on this matter, the experiments may be held later this year.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam has announced that he will go ahead with such tests whether or not an agreement is reached with Moscow.

Italian Premier Sure Of Six-Month Support

Italy seems assured of a chief executive and cabinet for the next 6 months at least. For that period of time, the Italian Parliament has agreed to support Fernando Tambroni as Premier.

Mr. Tambroni first sought to take

over leadership last March, following the resignation of Premier Antonio Segni February 24. However, the Tambroni cabinet was unable to obtain the majority support in Italy's legislature that is needed for a Premier to govern. After weeks of futile efforts by other leaders to form a new government, Parliament finally decided to support Mr. Tambroni for a minimum of 6 months.

Premier Tambroni, a 59-year-old lawyer, is a member of the Christian Democratic Party. He has held several Cabinet posts—Minister of the Interior, of the Treasury, and of Justice.

Pro and Con—Negro "Passive Resistance"

Last February, a group of Negro college students asked for service at a North Carolina lunch counter and were refused because of that state's practice of providing separate eating facilities for whites and Negroes. The colored students continued to sit at the counter, saying they would do so

until served. In this way, a Negro "sit-in" or "sit-down" movement began that has since spread to a number of states.

Negro leaders call the movement one of "passive resistance" to rules and practices that they say discriminate against members of their race. In addition to "sit-ins" at eating places, some Negroes are also refusing to buy goods from firms that practice racial segregation, and are using other "non-violent" methods to support their position.

Critics of the "passive resistance" movement argue that it is led by a few "trouble-makers" and that it is not supported by a majority of Negroes. This side also contends that the "sit-ins" and other similar demonstrations are an unwarranted interference with the right of individuals to conduct their private business activities as they choose.

Negroes maintain that many demonstrations have developed spontaneously among students and young people without outside direction of any kind. They also argue that these methods are the only effective way, without resorting to violence, that they can show displeasure at the "denial of their rights as human beings."

The Nation's Armed Forces on Display

Next Saturday, May 21, our nation's Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps will be on display. There will be military parades in many cities, as well as air shows and exhibits of the latest weapons at numerous military bases across the country.

If you live in a city which will have a parade, or are close to a base, you may be able to get a firsthand idea of what makes up our fighting forces. If not, you may get a good picture of what our forces are doing from newspaper stories, radio, television, and movie newsreels.

Giving you a glimpse of the defense program that costs so much in taxes is, in fact, a big reason for Armed



HOTEL NEW JAPAN. It's among the latest of striking buildings that have gone up in the Japanese capital—Tokyo—since World War II. Large building in background is where the nation's Diet—or Parliament—holds its meetings.



FOUR-H CLUB members Paul Hendricks of Jasper, Florida, and Patricia Bottomley of Winnebago, Minnesota, at World Agriculture Fair in India

Forces Day. Another is to demonstrate that the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are a team dedicated to a single purpose—the preservation of freedom.

We and other peace-loving people of the world strongly hope that a disarmament plan can be worked out—one with proper safeguards to insure against aggression.

Pat Writes About Her Trip to India

Patricia Bottomley of Winnebago, Minnesota, was one of our 4-H delegates to the First World Agriculture Fair in India. She has this to say about her trip:

The Fair in New Delhi, India, provided me, along with 7 other young men and women, the opportunity to portray the youth of America.

Working with young Indians at the fair for 3 months, visiting their homes, and touring the continent after the exhibition closed, here are some impressions I formed about the people of that country—particularly the members of my own sex.

Women are almost the same the world over. Fashions and mode of dress are the fancy of their eye. The usual dress peculiar to the Indian women is a long graceful sari. It is a piece of fabric measuring 6 yards long and is worn by wrapping, folding, and tucking the material around the body from shoulder to feet. Sometimes the material is even extended upward to make a head shawl.

A short midriff blouse, called a sari blouse, is also worn. The Indian woman has the choice of cotton or silk handwoven fabrics for her sari wardrobe. On her feet she wears colorful sandals and adorns her arms with bracelets called "bangles."

Food is essential to everyone's existence, whether it be American hamburgers or Indian curry and rice. Because most Indians are vegetarians as a result of their Hindu beliefs, one doesn't usually find meat on their dinner tables. If you were invited for a meal in that country, you might be served curry, rice, sagh (something like spinach), chipattis (a bread product used in place of silverware to scoop up food), fresh vegetables,

fruits (especially bananas and oranges), tea after the main courses, and a sweet to finish off your meal.

A typical food market in New Delhi is a small shop about 6 feet wide, piled high with all sorts of fruits and vegetables. The store owner is busy bargaining with the shopper to make a good business transaction. If you were to witness this scene, you would hear an exchange of Hindi, the official national language of India, and finally you would see a happy owner and shopper come to terms.

The younger generation is interested in fun and recreation much the same as we are. In New Delhi, the movie theater plays an important role. Both American and Indian films are shown. Each theater is surrounded by restaurants and snack bars for moviegoers to "grab a bite to eat." Many of the Indian movies are involved emotional pictures with the plot centered around the social changes taking place in the country.

Women's fashions, food, marketing, and recreation are only a small part of the Indian culture. India has rich traditions, as well as unusual customs. Having just a "taste" of this country has been by far the richest experience of my lifetime.

Perhaps if we all could have this cross cultural experience with foreign countries, the tensions of the world might be lessened thru the mutual fraternal understanding of mankind.

Washington Continues To Hope for the Ballot

The movement to grant balloting rights to Washington, D. C.'s citizens appears to be gaining support across the nation. Each of the men now regarded as a Presidential candidate in both parties backs a plan to give residents of our capital city the ballot in national contests.

The Senate has already approved a suggested amendment to the Constitution granting District of Columbia citizens the right to vote for President and Vice President. The House of Representatives is now considering the measure. There, as in the Senate, a two-thirds majority vote is needed to win approval of the proposed amendment.

Next, the Washington voting measure must be approved by three-fourths of the states before it becomes part of the Constitution. Hence, the proposal still faces a number of hurdles before Washingtonians will be able to vote in Presidential contests—a right which citizens of a democracy are supposed to have without any question. At present, residents of the District of Columbia can vote only in a Presidential primary election.

A closely related issue is whether District residents should elect their own local officials. They are now governed by Congress and a Presidentially-appointed commission.

Reds Appear to Be Losing Ground in Iraq

This summer, Iraq's Premier Abdul Karim Kassem will celebrate his second year in power. Since taking over in a brief but bloody revolt in July of 1958, Premier Kassem has successfully put down attempts by communists and by supporters of United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser to seize power. Now, for the first time since he took office, the Iraqi leader appears to be in firm control of his country.

Meanwhile, there is mounting anger against the Soviets among the Iraqi people. They are irked at Moscow because the Reds have so far provided none of the \$55,000,000 in assistance they promised in a 1959 agreement with Iraq. The Middle Eastern country had counted heavily on this aid to help build factories and raise living standards there.

Because of Russia's failure to live up to the aid agreement, Premier Kassem has been quietly seeking to increase trade with the western nations. Hence, unless there is a sharp reversal of present policies, Iraq seems to be gradually drifting away from close cooperation with the Reds and back to a closer association with the west.

News in Brief from Two Asian Countries

South Viet Nam may be the next free world country to be jolted by internal strife. There is growing criticism in the Southeast Asian land of the government headed by President

Ngo Dinh Diem. Opponents accuse the Diem regime of "corruption, suppression of speech, and dictatorial rule." The government denies these charges. It remains to be seen if the Viet Nameese unrest will explode into bloodshed as happened in South Korea not long ago.

India and the United States have signed a new grain deal, in which we promise to provide the big Asian land with 17,000,000 tons of wheat and rice over the next 4 years. India will pay 1.3 billion dollars for the grain, but 80% of the amount will be returned to that country in the form of loans and outright grants. The remainder will be spent in India by our government to keep up the U. S. Embassy there and for other similar purposes.

The special grain sale will help India fight starvation among her people, and will provide that land with a reserve food supply in case of crop failures in the years to come. It will help the United States by reducing the giant stockpile of surplus grain we store in our warehouses at considerable expense to Uncle Sam.

President Sukarno Is in Puerto Rico

"I have long looked forward to seeing firsthand how Puerto Rico has accomplished so much in so short a time." So said Indonesia's President Sukarno when he set out for his visit to the Caribbean Commonwealth that is associated with the United States.



Sukarno

Mr. Sukarno is now in Puerto Rico to learn how that island's "Operation Bootstrap" works. He wants to find out if the same plan for improving living standards can be put into effect in Indonesia.

Under "Operation Bootstrap," Puerto Rico has built many new factories, and has greatly improved health, housing, and education facilities. The average per capita income in Puerto Rico now amounts to more than \$500 a year, as compared with \$121 in 1940.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A millionaire was being interviewed by a reporter on how he had become so wealthy.

"It's a long story," said the wealthy one, "and while I'm telling you we might as well save electricity and turn off some of the lamps in this room."

"You don't have to tell me the story," said the newsman. "Now I know it."

A small boy asked his father if he had any work he could do around the house to make some money. The father assured him that he could think of nothing. "Then," suggested the boy, "how about putting me on relief?"

She: I was a smash hit in the play. I had the audience glued to their seats. He: Clever of you to think of it.

A policeman was investigating a crime at a lady's house. Lady: I know the butler didn't do it. Policeman: How do you know? Lady: I don't have a butler.

Wife to husband: "I wish you had the spunk the government has. It certainly doesn't let being in debt keep it from spending more."

Colonel: Your reports should be written in such a manner that even the most ignorant person will have no trouble in understanding them.

Sergeant: Well, sir, what part is it you don't understand?

People are funny. If you tell a man that there are 270,693,258,406 stars in the universe, he'll believe you. But if a sign says "Fresh Paint," that same man has to go through the unpleasant process of finding out for himself.



"He's without any doubt the best animal trainer in the country."

SPORTS

BASEBALL, track, and golf dominate the sports pages at this time of year. Almost overlooked is the story of the opening rounds in one of the most international of all athletic events. It is the Davis Cup tennis competition in which men's teams representing many nations annually contend. (The trophy is named for its donor, the late Dwight Davis—a U. S. statesman and sportsman—who contributed the cup in 1900.)

The first 2 rounds of the 1960 contest have already taken place. Play will continue during coming months until 1 team emerges undefeated to challenge—in the final round of the tournament—the Australians, winners of the Davis Cup in 1959.

Though upsets may occur, it seems likely that the long competition will bring together the same finalists that have met each year since the end of World War II. They are the United States and Australia. The team from "down under" triumphed last year when Neale Fraser of Australia beat Barry MacKay of the United States in the deciding match.

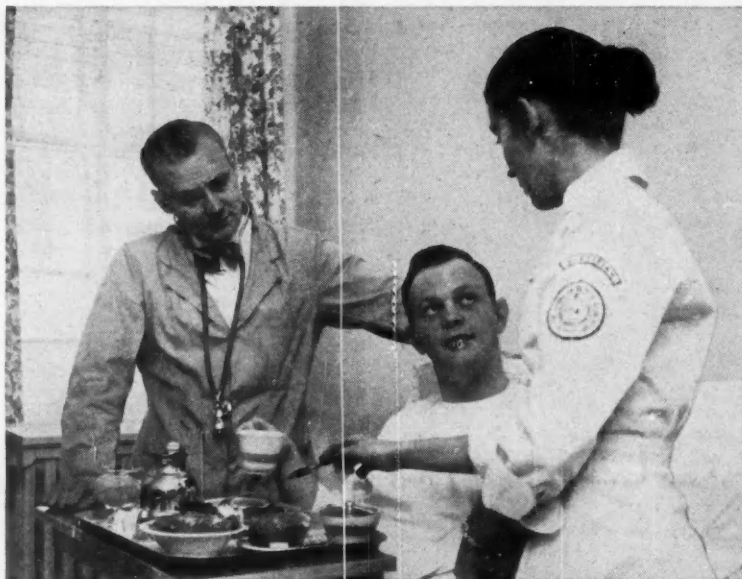
Brightening the prospects for the U. S. team this year has been the recent showing of the 24-year-old MacKay in spring competition in Texas.



Barry MacKay

so won the 1959 U. S. singles title at Forest Hills, New York.

If MacKay can keep the form that he has been exhibiting this spring, America's chances of regaining the Davis Cup will be immeasurably improved. In the past, the tall athlete from Dayton, Ohio, has often played brilliantly, but he has never showed the consistency needed to reach the heights which his admirers think he is capable of attaining. They are hopeful that 1960 may be the year in which Barry fulfills the promise he has long shown.



DIETITIAN and doctor in hospital discuss changes in patient's meals

Careers for Tomorrow

Shortage of Food Specialists

EACH year, there are 3,000 or more new openings for dietitians, while only a few hundred persons complete training requirements for this profession annually. Hence, job opportunities are excellent just now, and are likely to be so for many years to come.

In general, if you decide to become a dietitian, you will supervise the preparation and serving of food. In addition, you may have many other duties, depending upon the branch of the profession you choose.

If you are employed by a hospital, and about half of the dietitians are, you may begin your day by planning specialized diets for patients with differing needs. You will work closely with doctors and nurses to make certain that individual patients receive the proper foods.

Dietitians also work for school cafeterias, restaurants, the armed forces, various federal and state agencies, and industrial firms that process or prepare foods.

Some persons specialize in research work. They conduct experiments and surveys in good nutrition and learn how diets can be used to help conquer illnesses. A number teach courses in nutrition to nurses and other indi-

viduals engaged in health work. Some of the dietitians specialize in administrative duties. They direct food-service programs for their employer, and may also be responsible for buying food and kitchen equipment.

Qualifications. Because you will be working closely with people every day, you will need a pleasant, outgoing personality for success in this field.

Preparation. While in high school, take a college preparatory course with emphasis on science, mathematics, and home economics. In college, you will major in foods and nutrition, or in institutional management.

After receiving your B.A. degree, chances are that you will have to spend a year as a dietetic intern before you can become employed as a food specialist. During this time, you will gain practical experience in the field.

Incidentally, there are good opportunities for men as well as for women in this field. Some of the leading dietitians in the country are men, though they are far outnumbered by women at the present time.

Earnings. Beginners start out at around \$4,000 a year. Most experienced persons have incomes of between \$4,500 and \$8,000 annually. However, top jobs in government service as well as in private industry sometimes pay as much as \$14,000.

Facts to weigh. Jobs are plentiful and the work is usually interesting and challenging. In addition, there are good opportunities for advancement, and you can go into private practice with only a small investment of money. As a private food consultant, you are likely to work closely with physicians who have patients with dietary problems.

One disadvantage is the relatively low salaries paid to many dietitians. On the other hand, the pay is going up rapidly. Also, many employers provide food and lodging in addition to the salaries.

More information. If possible, talk to dietitians in your locality. Also write to the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. This organization will send a pamphlet entitled "Dietetics as a Profession," free of charge to students interested in this field.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

U. S. Since 1945

1. Mention some important U. S. population trends, aside from overall growth, that have occurred since World War II.
2. How was the nation's defense setup reorganized in the late 1940's?
3. Give the main provision of the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution.
4. Who were the Republican and Democratic Presidential candidates in each election since World War II?
5. Mention at least 3 important developments concerning military weapons which came near the end of World War II or have occurred since.
6. List some Russian victories in the "space contest," and some ways in which America is ahead.
7. Discuss the effects that various Soviet gains have had in connection with America's school system.
8. Name the most costly item and the largest source of revenue in the federal budget.
9. Do national origins quotas deal with foreign trade, books and newspapers, disarmament, or immigration?
10. Why hasn't the average American's buying power risen as fast as his income in the postwar period?
11. Has the rate at which we use petroleum and other resources gone up rapidly, slowly, or not at all during recent years?
12. Mention 2 big changes in the aviation industry since World War II.
13. Tell of 3 ways in which the government has sought to help farmers deal with crop surpluses and low prices.
14. How has Senator John McClellan made news in connection with labor-management affairs?
15. Cite some important developments in the health field.
16. Discuss the postwar conflict between our 2 parties over loyalty.

Discussion

1. What do you regard as the most important national event or trend since World War II? Give reasons.
2. In your opinion, what is our most serious national problem today? Why?

Turkish Dilemma

1. During what period was the Turkish Republic formed, and who was its first leader?
2. What were some of the political, economic, and religious changes made in the early years of the republic?
3. Identify these 2 leaders—Adnan Menderes and Ismet Inonu—and name their political parties.
4. What are the main reasons for the present trouble in Turkey?
5. Why is our nation concerned, and what is our official attitude?

Pronunciations

- Abdul Karim Kassem—äb'dööl kä-rēm'
kä'sēm
Adnan Menderes—äd'nän mēn'dēr-ēz
Celal Bayar—jä-läl' bi-är'
Ismet Inonu—īs-mēt' ē'nuh-nyōō'
Mustapha Kemal Atatürk—mōōs-tä-fä'
kē-mäl' ä-tä-töörk'
Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'
Sukarno—sōō-kär-nō

(Key to markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

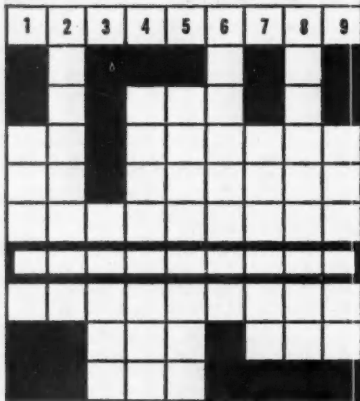
Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main article next week will be a roundup of major events on the international scene since the end of World War II. Also included will be our annual index.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographic area. (Answers will be printed next week.)

1. The U. S. is sending large amounts of _____ to bolster India's food supply.
2. _____ is chief occupation of Turkey.
3. Western state called "gem of the mountains."
4. One of straits forming part of waterway between Black and Mediterranean seas.
5. Turkey's biggest city.
6. He was Vice President in Truman Administration.
7. His farm policies as Secretary of Agriculture have created a great deal of controversy.
8. Turkey is a leading producer of this metal.
9. Capital of Turkey.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Macmillan. VERTICAL: 1. Empire; 2. bears; 3. Jackson; 4. Rushmore; 5. Lisbon; 6. Salazar; 7. Ural; 8. Prairie; 9. Panama.

